WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned thes must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## The Danger in the Third Ticket.

With the PALMER and BUCKNER ratification meeting last night in the Madison Square Garden, and the State Convention of the National Democrats in Brooklyn to morrow evening, the third ticket at last comes conspicuously before the voters of this neighborhood

A fine old North American ticket it is, representing sturdy personal honesty, sound Democracy, harmonious patriotism of the Blue and the Gray, and ripe political experience supported and inspired by a moral enthusiasm truly beautiful and an intellectual vigor ever youthful. Both General PALMER and General BUCKNER were contemporaries of the Father of American Democracy. BUCKNER was three years old when THOMAS JEFFERSON died : PALMER was already nine years old. Their lives and his together span the whole period of this nation's existence, and likewise the earlier period during which were laid the foundations of American independence.

Under other circumstances, what a pleasure, what a privilege, what a glorious duty it would be to vote for this historic ticket; for these noble old men!

But the first consideration is the honor and credit of the country. PALMER and BUCKNER cannot possibly be elected. The election of McKinley and Hobart is the only available means of defeating BRYAN and Repudiation. A movement that draws votes from McKinley in this election jeopards the very cause which it is ostensibly designed to promote; and the more attractive the third ticket is, the greater the danger. This is a curious and probably an unprecedented condition of affairs, and we are stating nothing but the square truth about it.

The National Democracy was started with the avowed purpose of insuring BRYAN'S defeat and rescuing the country from the howling Populist in Democratic clothing. We were told so by its original promoters, very many of them being those earnest tariff reformers to whom the idea of voting for WILLIAM MCKINLEY. even to save the country, was especially repulsive for personal reasons. said with evident good faith that while the nomination of a third ticket need draw from McKinley not a single vote that would otherwise go to him, it would help to elect McKinley by drawing away from BRYAN thousands of votes that would be for BRYAN if no third ticket were put up. In the case of Democrats who could not be brought to vote for either BRYAN or McKINLEY, the third ticket would not injure the cause of sound money : it would merely enable such Democrats to vote for somebody instead of not voting at all, and this would not affect the result.

We observe now that as the third ticket movement gains headway, and as the prospect of BRYAN's defeat becomes brighter, independently of that movement, some of its supporters are changing their ideas with respect to its purpose and limitations. At least one of them, and he a gentleman always carnest and aggressive in his convictions, if not earnest and aggressive always in the right way, goes so far as to laud the National Democracy as an organization which is drawing votes directly from McKinley. "The Chicago platform and ticket," says the Hon. JOHN DE WITT WARNER, as reported in the Evening Post of Monday, "threatened to drive sound-money Democrats to the woods or to McKinley. The Palmer and Buckner ticket and movement have checked this."

reve;

If Mr. WARNER is right, and the effect of the nomination of the excellent gentlemen whose names are on the Indianapolis ticket, is to withhold from McKinley Democratic votes that would otherwise have been cast for him, for the sake of honest money, then the third ticket is to that extent serving the abhorred cause of the Repudiators. If in any State it withholds from McKINLEY, let us say ten thousand votes that would otherwise have been cast for McKinley, it practically adds just five thousand votes to BRYAN's poll. It cuts in two the efficiency of the patriotic Democratic protest against the men and the platform foisted upon the Democracy at Chicago. In States where the margin of safety is narrow, with all honest-money votes, Republican and Democratic, concentrated upon a single honest-money candidate, it imperils the cause. And if pushed too far and too hard, it may actually give to BRYAN the electoral votes that are needed by him to consummate his campaign of dishonor and to complete the nation's humiliation.

Therefore, once more we carnestly urge Democrats who are hesitating between Mc-KINLEY and PALMER to give all their admiration to PALMER and all their votes to McKinley. The temptation may be strong to risk the result for the sake of personal comfort; and as the risk seems to diminish, the temptation becomes stronger. But the election will not be won for honest money until every vote has been deposited in the ballot box. If through overconfidence in the result and overwillingness to risk the cause of honest money for the sake of selfish considerations, the PALMER and BUCKNER Democrats should succeed in defeating MCKINLEY and electing BRYAN, we think that their reflections after the event would be bitter indeed

Remember the main chance. Do not consent to scale down your patriotism fifty per cent, in a great national emergency. Do not be content with registering a half vote against Repudiation when it is in your power to aim a full vote against the enemy. Three times three cheers for the gallant old heroes of the Indianapolis ticket, but your vote for WILLIAM MCKINLEY!

A Bryancsque Demagogue. Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER regrets that he cannot be in full accord on the question of finance with the sentiment" of the Chicago Convention. He says nothing to indicate that he is not in sympathy with other and scarcely less dangerous policies advocated in the Chicago platform, such as the declarations in favor of the income tax, of packing the Supreme Court, and of nonusing the power of the United States to protect inter-State commerce and the carrisge of the mails. It is clear from one sentence in his letter that he is a diligent student of the speeches of the Chicago candidate for President, for he uses almost the

very language of that young demagogue. "It was apparent at Chicago and Buffalo," says Mr. THACHER, "and is expressed at every gathering of citizens where public questions are discussed, that the people are satisfied with the present condition of

public affairs, and I am in sympathy with every movement, not revolutionary in character, which seeks to take burdens from the shoulders of the masses and to restore pros-

perity and peace to all the people." Mr. TRACHER, like Mr. BRYAN, asserts that "the masses" are burdened. Then he must mean that there are "classes" which are not. He has not the courage of his candidate, but it is evident that he has the same demagogic instincts and is not unwilling to cultivate them. And he is going to vote for Mr. BRYAN on a revolutionary platform.

If Mr. THACHER had been caught younger, he might have been a BRYAN himself.

### The Buzzing of the Drone.

"The farmers should stand together." sava WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, "and protect themselves from the drones of society, who produce nothing but laws." In professional life Mr. BEYAN, we believe

is a lawyer, and in public life he has been for two terms a Representative in Congress from the State of Nebraska.

It was as a Congressman that he became known to the country at large, and yet in Congress, according to his own social classification, he was simply one of "the drones of society who produce nothing but laws." In his speech at Dover, in Delaware, on

Monday, Mr. BRYAN warned the farmers to be on their guard against these drones. "Just as long as the non-producers make the laws," he told them, "it will be more profitable to be a non-producer of wealth." Is this why he has himself been a lawmaker instead of a farmer, a drone of society, according to his own definition, instead of a wealth-producing worker?

It strikes us that the buzzing of this drone sounds very much like the humming of a humbug.

### High-Water Mark in Pensions.

The most striking fact in the current re port of Commissioner MURPHY is that the number of pensioners on the roll for June 30, 1896, exceeded that for the closing day of any preceding fiscal year.

On June 30, 1890, there were 537,944 names there. A twelvemonth later the number had increased to 676,160. Another year carried it to 876,068. On June 30, 1893, it had risen to 966,012. Then the question arose whether the next year would raise it beyond the million mark. The gap seemed one that would be easily bridged. looking only at the figures of previous years. But June 80, 1894, not only showed a failing short of the million, but only a very slight gain, the record being 969,544 names.

It then seemed that ebb tide in pensions was at last at hand. But appearances were deceptive, and the roll for June 30, 1895, showed 970,524 names. Now we find a bare gain of 154, the record for the year just closed being 970,678.

Thus in the last three years the roll has done little more than sustain itself just above the 966,012 mark of 1893, to which it was pushed mainly by the Dependent Pension bill of 1890. We incline to think, therefore, that the turn in the tide is now really at hand, and probably has actually begun. It will continue, provided Congress should pass no more general pension laws affecting the additions to the roll, confining itself to individual cases of relief and to the increase in pension rates.

Indeed, it is only strange that this ebb should not have begun before the present time, more than thirty years after the close of the civil war. Commissioner RAUM thought that the maximum would be reached about June 30, 1894, and he was calculating on a roll aggregating 1,200,000 names, with an expenditure at that time of \$188,000,000 for a single year. But the speed with which he added names to the rolls under the Dependent Pension act, diminished under Commissioner Loca-REN, and there were some changes in his rulings, so that not even the million mark was reached two years ago, nor did that

prove the state of the maximum roll Still the dwindling ranks of the veterans of the war must have their effect on the size the additions possible been so largely made. The losses for various last year, and would have brought down the roll far below that of previous years had not many cases remained to adjudicate, resulting in the addition of 40,874 new pensioners, and the restoration of 3,873. The decreases of late years in the number of new claims, and the sifting out of so many of those that had been pending, but with certain defects, decrease the possibilities of a further growth of the roll, while, on the other hand, the ratio of mortality among those already

there is rapidly increasing. We are safe in assuming, therefore, that, without new general laws adding whole classes of names to the rolls, from this time forward the rolls will steadily decrease; for the few hundred individual names which are added by the special legislation of Congress each year have very little influence in this matter. On the other hand, should a bill be passed for giving pensions for service only, without wounds or dependence, we could look to see the million mark reached and far overpassed.

## The Latin Union.

There seems to be a good deal of misconception current regarding the so-called Latin Union, by which is meant the coalition for monetary purposes of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece. What is the short story of this coalition? What did it aim at, and what did it manage to achieve? It was not France but Belgium which, in

1865, proposed the formation of the Latin Union, and the latter country was impelled to make the proposal because of the difficulty of maintaining the double standard under the oscillations in the market price of gold and silver. The aim of Belgium was not the perpetuation of the double standard, but the substitution of the single gold standard. In the conference which preceded the agreement, not only the Belgian, but the Swiss and Italian delegates strongly urged the acceptance of the single gold standard, but as in this the French delegates were not then prepared to acquiesce, the proposition was not acted dates to public office to be voted for upon. The convention putting in effect the decisions of the Conference was adopted on Dec. 23, 1865; Greece soon afterward became a party to it. By this convention the silver five-franc piece was to remain a legal tender (exchangeable for gold at a ratio of 15% to 1), but all silver coins below the five-franc piece were to be reduced to 0.885 fine; the coinage of them was to be limited in each country to six francs per head, and, finally, such subsidiary silver was to be received in the public depositaries of each country in amounts not exceeding one hundred francs, and it was to be a legal tender in the country where it was coined, in amounts of not more than fifty francs. Nominally, the mints were to continue open to the free coinage of both metals, but silver, then

(1865) at a premium in the market, was

not offered on private account for coinage into five-franc pieces at the legal ratio, any more than gold would be offered at the present day in a country where silver at the old ratio was the common circulating the-

It seems clear, then, that, to quote the words of Mr. W. A. Shaw, whose "History of Currency from 1252 to 1894" is one of the highest authorities upon the subject, the Latin Union, so commonly described to-day as a plan to maintain bimetallism, was really "a measure of defence against the action of the bimetallic system in those countries which had adopted the monetary system of France, and lay exposed to its disastrous fluctuations." Mr. CHARLES A. CONANT points out in his "History of Modern Banks of Issue" that the French Monetary Commission, held in connection with the Exposition of 1887, only two years after the formation of the Union, recommended the adoption of the gold standard, and defined as follows the effect of the action of the countries forming the Latin monetary coalition: " The effect is to place in the front rank gold money, and to reduce the pieces of silver of two francs and less to the rôle of token money. It therefore definitely determines the ascendancy of the goid franc, and solves practical difficulties arising from the double standard."

This assumption, made in 1887, that the action of the countries forming the Latin Union "solves practical difficulties arising from the double standard" was a hasty one. but it was natural enough in view of the fact that, in the year named, the depreciation of silver had but just begun, and was then a little less than one-half of one per cent, of the par value. In 1873, when the Latin Union was just eight years old, the depreciation of the white metal was 2.7 per cent. This change in the market value of silver had taken place, it should be observed, and was visible in the bullion offerings, before the wrong alleged to have been done to the white metal in the United States by the net of 1873, and before the adoption of the gold standard by Germany, or the limitation of coinage by the Latin Union. The incident ast named occurred under the following circumstances: The presentation of gold for coinage at the French mints ceased during 1872 and 1873, whereas the silver coinage was 26,838,000 francs in the former year, and 156,270,000 francs in the latter year. Belgium was in even a worse plight relatively to her population, for her mint was literally besieged by the owners of silver bullion, and 111,000,000 francs in silver five-franc pieces were coined in 1873. Even Italy, though on a paper basis, coined 42,000,000 francs (lires) in silver in the year last named. Then it was that by the five countries constituting the Latin Union the limitation of the coinage of the white metal was resorted to for the four years ending with 1877, as the only means of averting the single silver standard. Conferences were held annually, and a maximum coinage of silver five-france pieces was fixed for each country for the ensuing year. The aggregate of these allowances for the four years was in round numbers 45,200,000 for Belgium, 216,000,000 for France, 18,000,000 for Greece, 164,-000,000 for Italy, and 28,800,000 for Switzerland. Meanwhile, however, silver had continued to fail in price, and in 1878 the policy of limitation was succeeded by the policy of absolute suspension of the coinage of silver five-franc pieces, the only white metal coin, be it remembered, which since

1865 had been a legal tender. That policy of absolute suspension has been adhered to ever since by the countries composing the Latin Union. Nor will they ever depart from it until the white metal regains at least as good a position as it occupied in 1873, when its depreciation was less than three per cent. of its par value at a ratio of 15% to 1.

# Much Too Technical.

The Hon. Howard Payson Wills, former jurist of no mean repute, and is the author of "Evidence of Transactions and Communi under the general legislation of 1890 have cations with Decedents." The office now held by Mr. WILDS is an administrative one, reasons, chiefly dead, aggregated 44,093 and no part of its duties include the interpretation of legal statutes. That department of the public business of New York devolves upon another and separate branch of the city Government known as the Corporation Counsel's office.

There is an ordinance of the city Government designed to prevent the use of streets for advertising purposes, through the display of banners stretched from one side of the street to the other or supported by poles set in the roadway. This wise and proper ordinance has added much to the good appearance of the thoroughfares of the town, and its enforcement devolves on the Department of Public Works. The Board of Aldermen, having power to establish, amend, suspend, and repeal the city ordinances, within certain limitations prescribed by the Legislature, adopted in last July a resolution suspending this ordinance until Nov. 10, 1596, so far as it relates to "banners which are in the interest of candidates for public office to be voted for at the coming election." In so doing it followed a long-established custom in Presidential campaigns. Until the 10th of November, or a week after the election, therefore, political banners may be displayed across the streets of New York with the approval of regulation does not impair the restriction against advertising banners designed to direct attention to the wares of dealers.

The Democratic Honest Money League, an organization having a large and representative membership among patriotic, publicspirited, and influential Democrats in this own, with headquarters in West Twentyfourth street, has applied to the Department of Public Works for a permit to suspend across that street an honestmoney banner, of the same style and design as the other campaign banners to be seen about town. Such permission was refused by Jurist Wilds on the ground that an honest-money banner, in order to conform to the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, must be "in the interest of candiin the coming election." Some honestmoney men being for WILLIAM MC-KINLEY, others for JOHN M. PALMER, this league, putting principle above the personality of candidates, has not assumed, and is not assuming, to favor the support of either. Its purpose is merely to sustain the honest-money cause, leaving to each individual voter the question of deciding for himself whether he can most effectively promote the cause by casting his ballot on the side of Major McKinley or on the side of Gen. PALMER.

Under the amended ordinance of the Aldermen, the Women's Suffrage party, the Progressive Socialist Labor party, the anti-Masonic party, or the middle of the road Prohibitionists, and all or each of them may

money Democrats, savs Jurist WILDS, capnot have that privilege; the law prevents it! Jurist WILDS is too technical by far. There is no popular election for President and Vice-President this year, and any citizen who should east his vote for Major McKINLEY. Mr. BRYAN, or Gen. PALMER would have his labor for his pains, for his vote would be rejected as irregular and defective. Presidential electors are to be voted for, and under the dictum of Jurist WILDs the political transparencies about town should all come down, and the names of the Presidential electors should be substituted. since, by law, they are the "candidates for public office to be voted for at the coming election." Such a question as that raised by WILDS, who is now holding his first office under this municipality, is simply prepos terous. It is not the view of a man of sense nor does it seem to be the view of a capable, well-informed, and useful deputy and acting Commissioner of Public Works.

The Two Fishermen. The zeal of the Spanish authorities in arresting and imprisoning American citizens in Cuba is likely to prove expensive. The latest demand for indemnity is for \$20,000 in the cases of RICHELIEU and BOLTON, who were taken out of a small boat off the Cuban coast several months ago. They were fishermen, and the presence of fishermen in small boats is not a novelty or, in most cases, a ground of suspicion; but the over-eager Spanish authorities assumed that the two Americans were in some way aiding the insurgent cause and put them into fail.

Not until weeks had passed, during which they complained of ill treatment, were they released, and then only on the emphatic demand of our Consul. They laid their case before the State Department, and now a claim of \$10,000 for each has been presented at Madrid.

Some notion of the arbitrary methods prevailing in Cuba may be had from the way our citizens have been treated there. Again and again their rights have been violated and the system followed appears to be that of assuming that they are guilty, if once seized by Spanish officials, and punishing them by confinement for the crime of being suspected. The growing list of these outrages, with the damages that Spain must pay, will make her policy costly in the end.

## The New Autocrat of Silver.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN decreed the nomination of THACHER. If SHEEHAN now succeeds in driving, cajoling, or shaming TRACHER off of the ticket, it is eminently proper that Sheehan should name the substitute.

Is there any question as to who should replace THACHUR, in case SHERHAN'S autocracy is recognized? Very little. The only question seems to

be between SULZER and Mr. Justice GAY-NOR; SULZER the statesman and GAYNOR the jurist. This question could be determined by

geograph considerations.

We assume that Mr. SHERHAN would not think of nominating himself in place of THACHER. Herepresents Tammany, but since by another recent decree he has expelled for treason all Tammany Democrats who do not agree with him, the Tammany vote would hardly be worth conciliating.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN has practically called upon John Boyd Thachen to retract his letter to Mr. DANFORTH or get off the Popogratic ticket. Why shouldn't Mr. THACHER obey the order? He will only have to stultify himself once more, and when a man has gone into that business he might as well keep on in the stultification. He can't get down any lower than he is now. He can't be any more self-contradictory.

A patriotic but injudicious correspondent asks us if Bhyan's seditious speeches are not properly punishable "by the constituted authorities as high treason and their author as a traitor, a common enemy." He thinks that at member of Assembly, and now deputy and least "It would be in order to have the courts acting Commissioner of Public Works, is a | appoint a Commission to investigate the sanity of said candidate, with a view to appointing a of said candidate, with a view to appointing a guardian for his person and putting him under restraint where he can do no further harm."

Our correspondent would send him "cither to a penitentiary or a lunarle asylum." But Buyan's atterances do not bring him within the sphere of judicial authority and foquiry. He has a legal right to express his opinions, and he cannot be degrived of it or interfered with in the exercise of it. Besides, the more he talks and the more inflammatory his appeals, the better it is for the canvass against him; for he is fighting common rense. He is arousing the heighting common rense. He is arousing the spirit of patriotism for his undoing. The court that will settle his case is the court of public opinion, which will render its verdict on the 3d of November. Thereafter he will drop into harmless obscurity. Let him alone. Give him harmless obscurity. Let him alone, Give him all the rope he wants.

> A correspondent asks us a vain question: "Why are the Oriental races, including the Chi-A man belonging to one of the races living in New Vork told me to-day that at least 90 per cent of the ousiness men of his race are liars."

We have no information that would enable us o answer the question, which is founded upon an assumption possibly groundless. We suppose there are liars among the people of every race. but we have no means of knowing what is the ratio of them in any one race. Who could believe that 30 per cent, of the men of any race are liara? "The Cretans are always Hars." said an ancient Cretan prophet, from whom the words were quoted by St. PAUL, who was a Jew. There is a proverb among the Chinese that the English are lines.

It is our opinion that the Russians are among the Department of Public Works; but this the most truthful people in the world, We'do not wish to go into the subject any further, unless it be to say a good word for the Yankee All good women of every race of humankind are truth-speakers.

> The Bryanites are asserting that many men who are wearing McKinger buttons are victims of "intimidation" who at heart are for BRYAN and will vote for him at the election If there are any such cowards and hypocrites the only intimidation they are under is their own sense of shame. They are afraid to go among their neighbors and companions wearing the badge of Repudiation; and that fear is a healthy indication. It shows that public senti ment is honest, and that it is outraged by the exhibition of the badge of dishonesty. That is the only "intimidation" there is in this campaign, but unquestionably it is hard to bear Cowardly Repudiationists cannot stand it, and hence there may be a few instances where the resort to the sneaking hypocrisy of pretending o be on the side of honesty. But, happily for

American manhood, there are not enough of

them in our citizenship to cause any anxiety a

to the result of the election.

The honorable and enterprising Consul for Belgium at this port has favored us with an acceptable series of official documents, charts and illustrations pertaining to the International Exposition which is to be held at Brussels next year. We have studied them all with interest. It is evidently the purpose of the Belclan Government to make this Exposition attractive, important, beautiful, and instructive; and we may say that, in our judgment, only on European Government could do better than that of Belgium in an affair of the kind existing grand fabric in which is will ! display such a transparency; but the honest- there are to be added other edifices of an impo

ing and ornate character. In its ensemble you will observe distinctive palaces, halls, muse-ums, gardens, a monumental arcade, and numerous sections for the various exhibits. Belgian and foreign. There will be sections for the fine arts and the applied arts, for mechanism and working machinery, for electricity and traction. for medicine and the sciences, for agriculture, horticulture, the industries, manufactures, and commerce, for games and sports, and for hundreds of other things. Many columns of THE SUN would be needed for the printing of the details contained in the official docu-

ments which we have received. It promises to be one of the finest of the many international expositions which have been neld since the first of them in London. The place chosen for it is a most interesting c'ty.

We should think that many American exhibitors would take advantage of the opportunity that is to be offered to them at Brussels a half year hence. We have plenty of things and novelties to show which Europe would profit by looking at.

I want to talk to you a while about our firan-

What is the Boy Orator's conception of the meaning of "a while"? Does he think that "a while" means "forever"? He has talked many miles of whiles aiready, but he seems to be only at the beginning of his talk. And yet he has beaten the world's record.

American historical painters are paying too little attention to the great events now crying for the brush of genius. Subjects worthy of perpetuation and full of splendid pictorial possibilities spring up every day. The Hon. Jack CHINN at Chicago singing "O Lord, There Is Trouble in the Land" to the Hop. William JENNINGS BRYAN, who weeps bitterly, is one such subject. MARSTON of Lonislana in the act of drinking eighteen glasses of water in the sight of an angry Convention is another. JOHN PARDON ALTGELD giving the glad hand to GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS Is another. The Hon, Thomas Warson in solsmn session at Denver last week with the Hon. DAVIS HECTOR WAITE is another. Aside from the historical value of Mr. Watson, the color scheme of his hair is priceless to artists.

## THE CRIME OF 1873

What It Really Was, and How It Came to Be Committed,

Prof. W. G. Sumner in Harren's Weekly It is alleged that the law of 1873 was enacted surreputiously. Mr. Bryan is quoted as having said that the free-coinage men only ask for a restoration of "that system that we had until it was stricken down in the dark without discussion." Within the last ten years the facts of the legislative history of that law have been published over and over again. They are to be found in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1876, page 170; in "Macpherson's Political Manual" for 1890, page 137, and in Sound Currency," Vol. III., No. 13. Tue bill was before Congress three years, was explained and debated again and again. The fact that the silver dollar was dropped was expressly pointed out. It is not now justifiable for any man who claims to be honest and responsible to assert that it was passed " in the dark and without discussion." The fact is that nobody cared about it. It is noteworthy that the act is not in " Mac pherson's Manual" for 1874. It was not thought to be of any importance. It was not until after the panic of 1873 that a tention began to be given to the currency. To that, I who write can testify, since I tried in vain, before that time, to excite any interest in the subject. I was once in the gallery of the House of Representatives when a question of collage was before the House. I counted those members who,
as far as I could judge, were unying any attention. There were six. What is it necessary to
do in such a case in order to prevent the claim,
twenty-five years later, when countless faterests have vested under the law, that the law is
open to "received." reversal" because it was pass-

open to reversal because it was passed "in the dark"?

How can a law be passed through Conviress surreptitiously? We have indeed neared of hills being "smuggled through" in the confusion attending the last hours of the session, or as an amendment, or under a misleading title, &c. There are the rules of order, however, by which all legislation is eracted. All laws which get through the mill are equally valid. There never has been and never can be any distinction drawn between them according to their legislative history. In the present case there was not the slightest manusure or trick, nor is there even room to trump up an allegation of the kind.

fall in silver, it came about that 417% grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, was worth a little less than a greenback dollar. The old option would, therefore, if still existent, have been an advantage tedebtors. Complaint and clamer for the restoration of the option then begal, but to give such an option, after the marker had changed, would be playing with londed dice. The European countries which still retained the option abolished it as soon as silver began to fall, and we, if we had retained it open until that time, ought to have done the same.

## The Worst Made Known.

From the Washington Evening Star.
"It's bad enough for men to go out almost every "It's bad enough for men what he will be and the manify, night in the week," said Mrs. Meekton indianantly, "There's a good deal going on down town, now," There's a good deal going on down town, her husband replied. "Everybody is discussing public questions now, and I hate to miss any of it." But what makes men stay out till 1 or 2 o'clock in

the morning? "Henr etta do you want me to tell you the cold, solld truth ?"

Well, a good many of us don't do anything b tween 10:30 P. M. and 1:30 A. M. but sit up and worry about what we're going to say to our wives when we

#### One Unsettled Point. From the Nebraska State Journal.

An old man who here evidence of more work than culture approached a representative of : free silver paper the other day in the State Library. "Can I ask you a question?"

Well, if we have free silver colnage we'll al have more money, won't wo?"
"Why, yes, certainly; that's easy to answer." "Well, what I want to know," said the old fellow carnestly. "Is whether they will bring it to

me or whether I'll have to go after it."

From the New Haven Register (Dem.). indorsement of the Chicago platform and ticket by the Democratic organizations of New York and Connecticut, and the identification of Thacher wolves in sheep's clothing, makes it ore than ever necessary for the supporters of hogovernment and public decency to leave no stone unturned to make the defeat of the sliver forces com-

Ose Result of the Buffalo Convention.

From the Utica Observer.

The Bullalo Convention has done a great deal to show the sham Democracy of the Chicago move-

#### Where does the water go when the tide chis?" Having come to here it goes to see." Where Are You Att

On the Battery.

R U 4 B. and silver? R U 4 McK. and gold?

R U 4 A 2-foot yardstick? R U & A robber bold ?

H U 1 2 bolt without notice ! H U 1 4 business or for fun? B U say, now, frank and h

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Britain's Present Bistress and Mumiliation Well Earned, From the New York Evening Post.

There seems to be a general agreement in

England that the chief reason why the powers

refuse to Join in action against the Porte i

jealousy of Great Britain, probably atimulated,

as we pointed out the other day, by her occupation of Egypt. Russia appears more than any other power to be an obstacle to any sort of union, but Germany is not far behind. Her re-Inctance to move is probably a tradition of Bismarck's policy in 1877, when he said he was not willing to risk a single Pomeranian grenadier on behalf of the Bulgarians. The whole Lyman says: situation is so clearly a consequence of past British policy that it might almost form the subject of a course of college lectures. For sixty years, in fact one might almost say ever since the battle of Waterloo, Russia has been treated as the one historic enemy of Great Britain. She took the place of France, almost immediately after the peace of 1815, as the power whom true-born Britons were bound to hate and suspect, and, down to the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, the British press teemed with exposures of her designs on British India. Men like Sir Henry Rawlinson made a spectalty of this subject, and hundreds of mane showed the way in which she was to pass the mountains and rouse the Hincus. As she advanced in the East, the alarm gradually grew greater, and reached its maximum after her subjugation of the Central Asian principalities This subjugation was really a very marked gain for British India, for it is always a gain for any community to have civilized instead of barbarous neighbors. But, strange to say, so far was the British public from taking this view, that al-most ever since 1820 the time and money which should, one would think, have been spent in making friends with Russia, and seeing that if she ever did become a neighbor she should be a good one, have been spent in bullying or cajoling Afghanistan so as to make her hostile to Russia, and thus interpose what is called a "buffer" between the two great powers. The Afghan war of 1839-42 was undoubtedly undertaken for this purpose, and so was the still more discreditable one set on foot by Beaconsfield and Salisbury in 1878. The Crimean war was, in like manner, fought to make Turkey a "buffer." In fact, during the greater part of this century nearly all the arts of war and peace have been employed to make and keep Russis an enemy of England, and her immense services to civilization in extending her frontier to the east have been constantly held up to odium as advances toward India for the purpose of invasion and conquest—an idea the preposterousness of which is only now beginning to be faintly recognized. We are now witnessing one of the results of

and distrust. The proposal of the late Emperor Nicholas, in 1852, to treat Turkey as "a sick man," and take charge of his effects by agreement with England, one of the sanest State papers of this century, would, as we now see, have been an incalculable benefit to mankind. It was peremptorily rejected, and treated as a proof of Nicholas's depravity, and an alliance against him was promptly entered into with one of the pattriest of adventurers. A hundred thousand lives were sacrificed in the Crimean war, a thousand million dollars spent in behalf of the monstrous and inhuman despotism called the Porte. In twenty years not a restige of its results remained, and the Porte had gone steadily down hill in the interval. Once more, in 1878, England armed to save Turkey, and Lord Salisbury brought back from Berlin a bundle of lies and deceptions as to what he and Discaeli had done to secure reform n Turkey. He has confessed within a year that the whole thing was an elaborate delusion: that not only have no reforms been made it Turkey, but that the Sultan may massacre all Christian subjects for anything Great Britain can do to prevent him. is it wonderful that after this Russia refuses to join England in disciplining her former pro-

half a century of carefully cultivated hatred

tege? She can well say: "Forty years ago I saw what Turkey was as well as you now see it. I asked you in a friendly spirit to join me peaceably in removing this terrible stain on our civilization, against which Europe had vainly fought for four centuries. You refused me with vituperation, made war on me, destroyed my fleet and arsenals, and removed me from one of my own reas. Twenty years ago the Sultan began massacring again. You discovered kind.

It is said that "the people" did not know what was being done. How do they ever know what is being done? There is all the machinery of publicity, and it is all at work. If teople do not heed offid of course in nearly all cases they do not whose fault is:

1. The action of the course in hearty all cases they do not whose fault is:

2. Who is responsible togo to the 10,000,000 voters individually and make sure that they heed, lest twenty-five years later somebody may say that the fact that they did not heed lavs down a justification for a new project which certainly k" a crime" in the new sense which is given to that word here?

The act of 1873 did not a affect any rights or the course of I shall not do so. I have had enough of your cooperation. You have posed for half a century as the great friend of the Turkish Christians. Now work out the problem courselves "

If the Czar uses this language when he is in England, no one will venture to say that facts not justify him. To ask him to help now to make Turkey humane, and establish peace cithin its borders, requires more assurance than any British diplomatist has shown within the present century. We must only hope that personal intercourse with the Queen and with British statesmen and Christians may help to soften his heart and make him forgive the past. If any professor or lecturer wishes to point the moral of Washington's solemn warning against cultivating any international hates, and against allowing our own selfish interests to dominate our foreign policy, he will find nothing better than the history of the relations of England and Russia during the past seventy years.

### Who Was the Man ! To the Engree of The Sex-Sir: In your comment

in to-day's issue of your grand paper you wrote "Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, the bravest man excepone we ever knew." Is it a presumptuous request to as: who is the notable exception? Thousands of your readers would very much like to knew. Yours FREDERICK MASSON. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

It was Cusren!

Not a Worden After All.

To the Emton or The Sox-Sir: Kindly permit me o state that W. H. Chandler, who shot the Italian barber at West | arms, is not a game warden of this tate and never was. As a constable he had the right of arrest on seeing violations of the game laws in his awn county. Game wardens have always been warned not to use wrapens except in self-defence, and I have heard of no intractions of this rule. Very respectfully yours. respectively yours. Charles A. Shrings, Ver. Fish and dame Protector, State of New Jersey. Patrison, N. J., Sept. 19.

True-Either Way Smith-Why is the Chicago platform the most irrevrent public document of modern times? Jones-Because it is a bill to repeal the eighth com-

mandment.
Smith -No: because it is a bill to amend the eighth commandment by striking out the negative, In the Cafe.

"You know Brown !" "Wha' Brown ?" C. de Courcey Van Rensselaer Brown." "Yesh; wha's his name?"

As Useful as Jurisdiction, From the Chirogo Times Herald.
A couple applied to a rural Justice of the Peace for otal divorce. The Justice called the balliff aside and

asked in a whisper:
"What's the law on that p'int?" "What's the law on that p'int?"
"You can't do it." replied the bailiff, "it don't come under yer jurisdiction."
"We're willin' ter pay cash fer it." said the husband, not understanding the nature of the consultation. "I've got the money in this here stockin'."
The Justice looked grave. Then, adjusting his spectroist and adjusting his spectroist.

tacles, and addressing the man, said:
"You knowed 'ore you come here that 'twarn't fer You knowed 'ore you come here that 'twarn's fer me ter separate husband an' wife, an' yit you not only take up the time or this hare valuable court with yer talkin', but ackebully perpose ter bribe me. Now, how much has you got in that stockin'?"

Tout six deliars an' a haif yer Henor. "All right then, i fine you five dollars for britary, an' a dollar an' a half for takin' up my time with a case what my jurisdiction is out of, an' may the Lord have mercy on yer souls."

She Had Read Bryan's Talk. From the Indianapole Journal.

She-I wonder why the men take such a delight in
Her-Beause it is ties in the way, so that all the elegants for a press.

It is in the way, so that all the elegants for a press.

It is has any sense or no.

# CLUBS AND THE RAINES LAW.

Lymna Says that All, Whenever Organized, Must Get Certification,

ALBANY, Sept. 22.-Hundreds of clubs all over the State have been formed since May to evade the Raines law. State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day wrote an opinion in which he holds that all such clubs, as well as clubs incorporated before the Raines law went into operation, must take out liquor tax certificates, The opinion is a response to a letter requesting the Department's decision on this question from Albert R. Genet of Sing Sing, who represents in this matter the Mount Pleasant Field Club in Westchester county. Commissioner

"In reply to your communication I beg leave to state that the question of the duty of a club such as the Mount Pleasant Field Club to apply for and obtain a liquor tax certificate authorizing them to traffic in liquors where said club sells liquors to its members, has not been duly considered by any court of this State as far as this department has any knowledge. An effort was made some months since on the part of care tain members of a so-called social club in the interior of the State, acting in collasion with a County treasurer and without the knowledge or County treasurer and without the knowledge or sanction of this department, to obtain an adjudication upon the question whether eines may lawfully sell liquor to their members without applying for and taking a liquor tax certificate. The case presented was conspicuous because of the non-presentation to the court of existing facts which are especially relevant to the question and which, if considered, would have required a determination by the court that the club in question, trafficking in liquors by selling the same to its members, was violating the provisions of the liquor tax law by engaging in the business of trafficking in liquors without obtaining a liquor tax certificate. Such a case cannot be urged as a precedent for any purpose and is not controlling upon the question you present.

cannot be urged as precedent for any purpose and is not controlling upon the question you present.

"I am informed that the Mount Pleasant Field Club is a corporate body, organized under and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 12, 1803, entitled, 'An Act for the incorporation of societies for clubs for certain purposes,' and the soveral acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and that the object of which said club was formed is 'To encourage athletic exercises and games, and to promote physical culture and social intercourse among its members.' In your communication you state that said Mount Fissant Field Club sells liquor to its members, If such be the case, and such club has not applied for and obtained a liquor tax certificate authorizing it to traffic in liquors, then it is undoubtedly violating the provisions of the liquor tax law, and those persons participating in the commission of such unlawful act are possible according to the provisions of the liquor tax law. commission of such unlawful act are publish-able according to the provisions of the liquor tax law. The provisions of the liquor tax law expressly provide for issuing a liquor tax cer-tificate to corporations engaged in the traffic la liquors, and they are also expressly mentioned in the act as amenable to the pains and penalties provided for trafficking in liquors without a liquor tax certificate."

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD TYNAN. All the Government Can Do In to See that

He Is Tried Fairly and Regularly. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-The State Depart-

ment, being satisfied of the American citizenship of Tynan, the alleged conspirator, who has appealed to Ambassador Eustis in Paris, has taken stens to make sure that any proceedings against the accused shall proceed without irregplarities. The United States is estopped from interfering in behalf of the prisoner in any other manner than to see that all due formail ties are complied with in regard to the English demand for extradition which has been made on France. Should that be successful the United States will endeavor to guaranter Tynan a proper trial in England, where Ambassador Bayard will watch the progress of the case.

The fact that Typan is an American citizen cannot operate to release him from the French cannot operate to release him from the French jurisdiction in which he was arrested; and if it should be found that the French law makes the offence charged an extraditable one, interference on our part would be unprecedented. The United States has always taken advanced ground in cases of this sort, and under our practice American citizenship cannot be claimed to prevent the extradition of a person captured in one country for a crime against the laws of another country. Within a few years this Government has surrendered to Great British an Hallan subject who committed a crime the British territory and field to New York to escape. The strongest instance, however, occurred some three years ago, when three sallors of the United States steamer Constellation, then all Marsellies, France, got on a spree and three overboard and drowned a native boatman and then fled to Genoa. The French Government, and was informed that the men, being citizens of the United States, could be surrendered only with the consent of that country. The French Government, and the offenders were turned over to the French authorities by direction of our State Department.

This is one of the cases particularly specified in a work on extradition prepared by John B. Moore, now professor of international law at Third Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Bayard. jurisdiction in which he was arrested; and if is

and Assistant Secretary of State under hir

Death to an Ice Crevasse

From the San Francisco Erami Charles Weeks, who stowed himself awaren the otter-hunting schooner Webster when she left this nort early last spring, fell through a crack in the ice at Dutch harbor, shortly after crack in the ice at Dutch harbor shortly after the vessel reached the Alaskan port has Juny, and was drowned. The harbor was full of ice, and the achooner was made fast to the sade of a berg while awaiting an opportunity to cert was fast to the same berg a short distance away, and in her were some friends of Weeks. The stownaway crawled out on the ice and attempted to reach the other vessel. While his friends were watching him he suddenly disappeared. He had stopped on a crust of snow that had formed over a decu crevasse, and it had broken made his weight. He was never seen again. Some of his shipmates formed a rescue party, but could his shipmates formed a rescue party, but could

his shipmates formed a rescue party, but could find no trace of the unfortunate man.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Bilee, the conductor of the popular concerts at Berlin, has just celebrated his embrieth berhday Another stretch of railroad to the gold in the West Australian desert, that from Confgards to

Kalgoorlie, has just been completed.

Cuxhaven's new port will soon be opened for business. It has twenty-six feet depth of water and has cost \$1.750,000. It was begun to lev Empress Eugenie is said to have made her will, leaving the bulk of her fortune to her god laughter, Princess Bentrice of Battenberg's Hitle daughter Engente.

Lille's Ghent gate and Roubaix gate, the last

remnants of military architecture belonging to the time of the Spanish occupation, are to be north down to make room for the city's growth engineed. Eight golden weddings were celebrated on one day ecently at Andorlues, near Brussels. To a whole own turned out in honor of the occasion, they had a public dinner and a ball, and on home of a old people received the present of an armedalf. Thirty Armenian students recently were rounds of the Parts newspapers to arrest moral sense and humanity of the ci-

were received politely, but only the some other Radical papers were influen-Leprosy has appeared at Dorchester the patient being a twelve-year old b from Singapore, where his father had den in the Government prison. It is estion that the common impression t Europeans living in countries when on do not contract the disease A Spanish diver has succeeded in 000 worth of silver bars from a dept

off Cape Fintsterre. The steamer sank nine miles south of the cape f 173 307 had eighty-eight bars of silver, worth board. The diver, whose name is an has gone down twenty-seven tinand brought up thirty seven of the is made dangerous by the exposed wreck and the strong currents. Herr Mouth is bringing out a bisoperas at Carlsruhe. It begins "La Serva Padrona" and tuctules gina di Maggio," Hayda's "Lo Sie "The Magic Flute," Gretry's "Le Dalayrac's "Les deux Savoyards,"

Locanda Potoghese," Weber's "Abn settl's " Elisir d'Amore," Berlioc's Bizet's "Dismileh," and Wagner's "Lohengrin," and "Die Metserraine Scotiand is about to enter into it Presbyterian controversy over the cism" in Reblical study. The di-Aberdeen University, disapproving ings of Dr. David Johnston, the of Hibiteal criticism, who decicriticism in his tectures, and has

versidus by disorder in the class their feet when he prayed and at his head, complained to Court of the lack of method to court has decided that their charand recommends that the Professor he is appointed by the Crown, there are